

COUNTRY <u>Polish-occupied Germany</u>		REPORT NO. <u>[REDACTED]</u>
TOPIC <u>1. Polish Labor Battalion and Military Training School in Klausberg</u>		<u>25X1A</u>
<u>2. Militia Unit in Hindenburg</u>		<u>25X1A</u>
EVALUATION <u>[REDACTED] 25X1X</u>	PLACE OBTAINED <u>[REDACTED]</u>	
DATE OF CONTENT <u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>25X1A</u>	
DATE OBTAINED <u>[REDACTED]</u>	DATE PREPARED <u>24 June 1952</u>	
REFERENCES <u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>25X1</u>
PAGES <u>2</u>	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) <u></u>	
REMARKS <u></u>		
<u></u>		
<u>25X1X</u>		

Polish Labor Battalion and Military Training School in Klausberg.

1. A Polish labor battalion of 300 to 400 men organized into four companies was located, prior to September 1950, in Klausberg (Mikulozyce -Q 517  
X 40) in a cantonment of five wooden huts situated southeast of the town and directly south of the pit Ludwigs glueck. The unit consisted of 20 - to 24-year-old soldiers who had served their time in the labor service and subsequently served in the armed forces, pursuant to the universal training act, for two years. They worked underground in the pit Ludwigs glueck in the morning and underwent military training in the afternoon. It was rumored among the soldiers that they were to move to another post after a period of one year. During the training, the soldiers wore visor-type service caps with green bands. No weapons other than rifles were observed. Aside from drill practices, small parties were frequently observed marching out for record practice in a small woods west of the town. (1) 25X1
2. A billeting area, referred to as the military training school by the population, was located in the southern sector of Klausberg on Schwarze street. The school included a three-story building, about 50 meters long, an unidentified number of wooden huts and a large athletic field. In the fall of 1947, it was occupied for the first time by about 500 young Poles, who were 14 to 20 years old and volunteered for a nine-month course of instruction. The trainees were last exchanged in the spring of 1950. Officers and NCOs of the army were used as instructors. The installation was commanded by a captain. The trainees wore uniforms of black fabric with silver buttons bearing the mine-workers' insignia, which consisted of crossed hammers. The same device was mounted on the black garrison caps. The training program included drill with rifles, record practices and lessons on various military topics. This training was confined to the afternoon hours as the men had to work in the pit Abwehr Castellengo in the morning.

L5/6

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL/NO OFFICIALS ONLY

RETURN TO RECORDS CENTER  
IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE  
JOB 58-37 BOX 15

CONFIDENTIAL/COMINT/US OFFICIALS ONLY  
SECURITY INFORMATION

2

25X1A



25X1X

3. [redacted] a so-called mining school was located, prior to August 1950, in the southern sector of Klausberg in the stadium. The school was occupied by about 400 men, who were 17 or 18 years old and included about 30 percent Germans. The instructors were members of the army. The trainees wore black uniforms with black garrison caps on which the mine workers' device was mounted. It was common knowledge that candidates for the higher grades in the mining underwent pre-military training at the school. The trainees worked underground in the morning and underwent military training during the afternoon. The course of instruction lasted about one year.

25X1

4. In June 1950, the construction of a cantonment was started on the west side of the Klausberg-Hindenburg (Q 51/Y 47) road and about 200 meters north of the Beuthen (Q 51/Y 58) - Gleiwitz (Q 51/Y 37) railroad line. [redacted] in August 1950, 10 to 12 cantonment buildings were already under construction. [redacted]

25X1X

25X1X

[redacted] the cantonment, which was completed by early 1951, was occupied by a Polish infantry unit in August 1951. (2)

5. The Militia Office (MO) in Klausberg was located on ul. Wolnosci, formerly Tarnowitzer Street. Borsig Street was renamed ul. Mariuski, and Schwerin Street ul. Miazkewica.

Militia Unit in Hindenburg (Zabrze). 25X1X

6. Prior to August 1950, [redacted] a militia unit numbering several hundred men in the former police barracks located at the intersection of Kampfbahn Alley and Hermann Stehr Street in Hindenburg. The soldiers wore gray-blue uniforms. The unit was referred to as the alert battalion in the town. It was equipped with trucks, passenger cars and motorcycles as well as 15 to 20-seat personnel carriers similar to the vehicles of the German police raiding parties. (3)

25X1X

7.



25X1A

[redacted] Comments:

25X1A

- (1) A previous report already confirmed the camp occupied by military labor troops in Klausberg south of the pit Ludwigslueck prior to May 1951. [redacted] the green 25X1 cap bands may be erroneous; according to available records, this service color is exclusively worn by GGP (Border Guard) troops.

CONFIDENTIAL/COMINT/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY  
SECURITY INFORMATION

3

25X1A



25X1X

(2)



It is believed that only a limited number of members of the 1932 class were inducted as early as the fall of 1951. At that time, the bulk of the 1931 class was inducted.

- (3) A previous report of March 1951 stated that this barracks installation was occupied by a guard regiment, which presumably was an Internal Security (KBN) unit; and a militia unit. These units had to detail the guards to the neighboring pits.
- (4) The 1928 class was inducted as early as 1949-50; some of the members of that class were discharged in the fall of 1951.

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY